



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VII.

ZATURDAG den 23sten JANUARY, 1819.

N. 4.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door WILLIAM LEE, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curacao den 22sten January 1819.

## Publieke Inschrijving.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie van zyne Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curacao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad en Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien Ridder der Militaire Willem's Orde &c. &c. by inschrijving aan de meestbiedende verkopen ongeveer Agt Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courant, in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd, op en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in s'Hage alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Tractementen en Soldyden van 't garnisoen alhier over de maand January 1819. "De betaling van voor: Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helfte in zilver-of-klein geld, en de andere op de gewoone voet, ten einde aan ieder Mil: zyn Tractement te kunnen afbetalen, en voor te komen alle onaangenaamheden die er zouden kunnen ontstaan by de wisseling van Johannes voor klein geld door de militairen zelve; uit hoofde dat sommige kwaadwillige ingezetenen niettegenstaande de maatregelen by het Gouvernement genomen, nogtans volhardden in het houden van het klein geld "buiten circulatie."

De inlevering der Biljetten van inschrijving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Maandag den 1sten February 1819, des middags ten 12 uren aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien voornoemd.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden op Dingsdag den 2den daaropvolgende.

De Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien voornoemd. NUBOER.

Den 20sten January 1819. BEKENDMAKING.

DE Raad van Administratie over het Fonds der Pensioenen, in de West Indien, voor het Eiland Curacao en onderhorige districten by Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal ingevolge artikel 12 van Zyner Majesteits besluit van den 21sten Augustus 1818 No. 86 onder hoogstedeszelfs Praesidie geconstitueerd: roept by dezen op, alle, zo Geestelyke: als Burgerlyke Ambtenaren binnen de Colonie, om op Weensdag, die zal zyn den 27sten January 1819 te komen doen, mondelinge of schriftelyke opgaven van hunne jaarlykse tractementen, emolumenten en perceptie gelden, de beide laatsten berekend naar den opbreng door één van de laatste drie jaren als mede om conform art. 36 van gemeld besluit hun omtrent de deelneeming in het Weduwe Fondste declareeren, waartoe de Raad voorn: zal vaceren, ter voorschreven dage op het Gouvernements Huis in 't Fort Amsterdam des voormiddags van 9 tot 11 uren.

Namens den Raad voornt. J. J. ELSEVIER.

Den 20sten January 1819.

DE ondergetekende kapt. van 't Nederlandscheschip Martha en Elisabeth, verzoek aan alle een tegelyk die eenige vordering ten lasten den ondergetekende en zyn gemelde onderhebbend schip, mogte hebben om honne rekenings in te leveren, als mede de gene die hem schuldig zyn te komen afbetalen voor of uiterlyk op den 8ten February aanstaande, vermits den ondergetekende precies op den 12den February van hier staat te vertrekken.

CLAAS SCHOLL,

Kapt. van bovengem. schip.

Para vender en la Imprenta, LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

Te Koop aan het Drukkery-Kantoor. HET NIEUWE TARIEF VAN IN-EN-UITGAANDE REGTEN, Veranderd door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal en den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Politie den 16den December laatsleden.

For Sale at the Printing-Office. THE NEW TARIFF OF IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES, As altered by His Excellency the Governor General, and the Honorable the Council of Policy, on the 15th of December last.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 22sten January 1819. DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als— De Fransche Broden 17, en De Ronde Broden 18 oncen, Op pæne als by publicatie is gestatueerd. Per order van den Raad Fiscaal. SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

## JAMAICA.

19den Dec.—Het smert ons te berigten, dat de Londen papieren den dood van Sir Samuel Rumily vermelden. De oorzaak van dit geval is beschreyens waardig. In een oogeblik van zinneloosheid, veroorzaakt zoo als men gelooft, door het verlies zyner vrouw, legde hy geweldadige handen aan zich zelve, en sneed zich den strot af; het welk zyn loopbaan deed eindigen.

22sten Dec.—Het fregat Sebille, kapitein Malcolm, van deze haven is te Vera Cruz gearriveerd. Kort na dat de Sybelle voor de haven kwam, werd zy afgewezen, zonder veroorloofd te zyn de passagiers aan wal te zetten. Zy kwam toen dicht by het eiland Sacrificios, omtrent vier mylen zuidwaards van Vera Cruz ten anker.

25sten Dec.—Berigten met de Antonie ontvangen, bevelzen dat het fregat Sebille, kapt. Malcolm voor het eiland Sacrificios naby Vera Cruz lag. Twee Spaansche oorlogschepen waren by haar ten anker om alle gemeenschap met den wal afte snyden, en een Cordon troepen stonden op den oever voor de zelve reden.

Str Gregor M'Gregor, stond op het punt Londen te verlaten en naar Zuid Amerika te gaan. Hy heeft op zyn naam tien vaartuigen in onderscheidene havens van het Vereenigd koningryk met oogmerk om zyne aanhangers naar derzelve bestemming overtevoeren. Vier dezer vaartuigen stonden uit de Theems te zeilen omstreeks den 10den of den 12den der voorledene maand. Zommige zwarigheden werden, naar het toeschynt, in het eerst onderzonden om transportschepen te verkrygen, doch, daar Generaal M'Gregor de halve vracht heeft vooruit betaald, is het wantrouwen aan den kant der eigenaars weggenomen.

26sten Dec.—Den 15den dezer by Kaap Tiburon, werd de Deensche schoener Erasmus, van St. Thomas naar St. Jago de Cuba bestemd, met ballast, negen uren lang gejaagd en gestroken door eene feloek welke Hollandsche, Spaansche en Mexikaansche vlaggen voerde, gewapend met een 18 pponder en een equipage uit 4 blanken, en 26 gekouleurden bestaande. Zoodra zy aan boord kwamen joegen zy het volk van de Erasmus weg, en begonnen descheeps provisien compassen, quadrant, verrekykers en de provisien van den kapitein en de passagiers te plunderen. Zy braken alles wat zy niet medeneemen konden. De kapitein van den vrybuiters werd herkend door een van het volk van den Deen, als hebbende officier aan boord van de Mexican Congres van Commodore Aury geweest, en bekend by den naam van Mr.

John, wanneer hy een Amerikaansch vaartuig aan boord kwam en plunderde (nu zes maanden geleden) in welk vaartuig hy toen matroos was.

Een fraaye Spaansche brik met eene aanzienelyke lading is by Sesal in de Golf van Mexico omtrent zes weken geleden, genomen door eene kleine schoener, gecommandeerd door eenen Vincent verondersteld den zelfden te zyn die voor achttien maanden de Fransche brik Le Lys plunderde. De kaper bragt de brik voor Trinidad de Cuba en zond een Spanjaard aan wal, met monsters drooge goederen om te verkoopen, doch deze werd gevat en in de gevangenis geworpen. Hy berigt dat de brik ryk geladen is met Fransche goederen, en daar dezelve een snel zeiled Amerikaansch maaksel is, is die door den kaper bemand en gewapend; en deze werd aan den kapt. en het volk van den Spaanschen brik gegeven om naar Campeachy te reizen.

Extract uit eenen brief van de Havana in dato 27sten November.

"Ik heb nu vernomen, dat de kapitein Beluche in de Generaal Arismendi voor de haven is, tot groot nadeel van den handel. Alhoewel daar twee of drie corvetten zyn grooter dan een stationerschip van 20 stukken, en verscheidene consulada brikken en brigantynen in de haven zyn, is echter de handel geheel benadeeld, en de vlag beleedigd, zonder dat er eenige poging door de Spanjaards gedaan wordt, om deze vrybuiters van voor hunne haven te verjagen."

Extract uit een anderen brief in dato 28 Nov.

"Zederd mynen laatsten, kwam er een zeer schoone oorlogs brigantyn uit, genaamd de Amaranthe, gecommandeerd door een officier van groote bekwaamheid en dapperheid om de Arismendi aantevallen. De Amaranthe steyende naar de Arismendi toe, doch hield op eenen aanmerkelyken afstand by, daar de laatste voor den eersten stand hield, wanneer zy vry dicht by elkanderen waren, liep de Amaranthe naar de wal, derzelves tegenstander volgde tegelyk een levendig vuur makende, evenwel hield de Spanjaard niet op met lopen tot op een pistool schot van de wal, en geheel buiten het bereik van het geschut van de Arismendi. De Amaranthe wendde eenigen tyd voor onder de Moro te manoevreeren, als om de Arismendi in een strik te lokken, maar daar zulks niet gelukte, keerde dezelve naar de haven, hebbende de dooden en even veel gewonden verloren."

De embarkeering der Engelsche troepen gaat op de meest voorspoedigste wyze voort; Er zyn betrekkellyk het zelve arrangementen gemaakt, die de grootste eer aan onze officieren doen. Orde en juistheid heerscht in ieder kwartier nevens eene verbazende activiteit. Zoms hebben de transportschepen in de haven komende, dadelijk hunne troepen ingenomen, en zyn gelykelyk in zee gegaan.

De koninklyke artillerie, wordt nu ingescheept, en zal deze morgen zeilen. Het cavallerie corps zal morgen beginnen inte scheepen, zoo dat men algemeen gelooft de geheele armee in den loop van deze week vertrokken zal zyn, geen ongeluk heeft daarby plaats gehad.

## BASSETERRE (ST. KITTS.)

13den Oct.—Donderdag nacht 11. ontvluchtte eene party van de convict gang [verblyf voor overtuigde misdadigers, negen in getal die aan den ouden weg werden gebezigt,] uit hunne gevangenis, en gingen weg in eene kleine bark genaamd de Try Again die in de baay lag. Een vaartuig werd afgezonden, om hen na te jagen, vroeg in den volgende morgen; doch men heeft zederd niets van de vlugtelingen vernomen.

## AMERICA.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1818.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by his Secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

## MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.*

The auspicious circumstances, under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burthen, inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favourable anticipation, and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honourable to our country. For these inestimable blessings we cannot but be grateful to that Providence, which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operations of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be an interval, during which that portion of our commerce, which was provided for by that convention, should not be regulated either by arrangement between the two Governments, or by the authority of Congress, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British Government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation, which it was wished to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them, particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries and boundaries; in the hope that an arrangement might be made on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide in a satisfactory manner, for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received, by the British government, in the spirit which prompted it, and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of four distinguished citizens, and, in consequence, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, has been associated with our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that, to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injustice sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish Government, has at length been ratified by it; but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of the claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries.—These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred, which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that government has so long pursued, on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain, as to the United States, to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of these Provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line, which separates

Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate.

The invasion of Amelia Island last year by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become, as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shews the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the Colonial Government in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was, in a great measure, derelict, and the object of cupidity, to every adventurer. A system of buccaneering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean: The Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connection, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages.

They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment, which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this her Government has been repeatedly apprized; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that in ceding it, she would in effect cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795 and all other commitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought, at least, to have been duly appreciated by the Government of Spain. It is well known to her Government, that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit, beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can, in no instance, be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfill her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred and alike necessary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the Executive by an existing law was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow-citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and

received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line in the woods, it would have been in the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right by the law of nations to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a sense, at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought under her title by those, who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigour to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, nothing unfriendly was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure it is true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish Government, or those in authority under it, because in transactions connected with the war, in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state that the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this Government, and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonour their cause.

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain.—I regret to have to add, that, in executing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the savages that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced that he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they calculated, and of the protection on which they relied, in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there to deliver the posts; Pensacola unconditionally to any person duly authorized to receive it; and St. Mark's, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Mark's and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates that they should not be protected even there, yet the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress only.

By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shewn to the government of Spain.—The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled to review with candour her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in

respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take, with honour, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the Secretary of War, explaining his motives and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the Courts Martial in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, near this government; and of the minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and her Provinces in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the commissioners, recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July, 1816, having previously exercised the power of an Independent government, though in the name of the king of Spain, from the year 1810: That the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fé, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres; that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres: That Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte-Video, and such other portions of the Eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the ministers of Spain to the Allied Powers, with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears that the Allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South-American Provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposition would be settled by a Congress which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the Allied Powers, in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of the war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course, heretofore pursued by the United States, in regard to this contest, and to conclude, that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other Powers continue on the most friendly basis.

In our domestic concerns we have ample cause of satisfaction. The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded seventeen millions of dollars.

After satisfying all the demands which have been made under existing appropriations, including the final extinction of the old six per cent. stock, and the redemption of a moiety of the Louisiana debt, it is estimated that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, more than two millions of dollars.

It is ascertained that the gross revenue, which has accrued from the Customs during the same period, amounts to twenty-one millions of dollars, and that the revenue of the whole year may be estimated at not less than twenty-six millions. The sale of the public lands during the year has also greatly exceeded, both in quantity and price, that of any former year, and there is just reason to expect a progressive improvement in that source of revenue.

It is gratifying to know, that although the annual expenditure has been increased, by the act of the last Session of Congress, providing for revolutionary pensions, to an amount about

equal to the proceeds of the internal duties, which were then repealed, the revenue for the ensuing year will be proportionably augmented, and that, whilst the public expenditure will probably remain stationary, each successive year will add to the national resources, by the ordinary increase of our population, and by the gradual development of our latent sources of national prosperity.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactures all relief that can be derived from the duties, which have been imposed upon foreign merchandise, for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed greater activity, and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive, and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence, authorized by existing laws, have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, with all the dispatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued; and at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications the work has been commenced, and in some instances considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine in a particular manner the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depôts. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper department, as soon as it can be prepared.

In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansas, and with the great and little Osages north of the White River; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory, and with the Chickasaws, by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the sessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri, and at the mouth of St. Peter's in the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves; especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has almost invariably terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom loftiness of sentiment, and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the controul of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary during the present year to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific Ocean. By these means amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been

protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing with a steady progress, towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and of which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new lands are being infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased and their jealousy of the National Government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes, for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: Our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic States will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the Western Country, even those parts of the United States, which are the most remote from each other, will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this District, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States.—In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation. Congress legislate in all cases directly on the local concerns of the District. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration, whether an arrangement, better adapted to the principles of our government, and to the particular interest of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the Constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the district, which it is believed already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration.

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favoured, those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down unimpaired to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for those blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

JAMES MONROE.

November 17, 1818.

Den 14den Januar 1819.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verlenen aan de equipage van de Nederlandsche brik Martha en Elisabeth, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan, C. SCHOLL, Kapt.

Den 14den January 1819.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verlenen aan de equipage van de Britsche brigantyn Cora, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan. ELISHA ARNOLD, Kapt.

Den 14den January 1819.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verlenen aan de equipage van de Nederlandsche brik Anna Maria, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan. VINNIS, Kapt.

Den 9den January 1819.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen crediet te verlenen aan de equipage van de Nederlandsche brik Goede Trouw, dewyl zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan. C. MÖLLER, Kapt.

## CURACAO.

At noon, on Monday last, the 18th instant, a royal salute was fired by the company of artillery, and from His Majesty's frigate *Earidice*, in alternate discharges, in honour of the Birthday of Her Royal Highness Anna Paulowna, Crown Princess of the Netherlands.

His Majesty's brig *Swallow*, Captain-Lieutenant Bolken, arrived from a cruise on Monday last, and sailed again on Wednesday for Puerto Cabello and La Guayra, having two vessels under her convoy for those ports.

Since our last we have received Jamaica papers to the 28th of December; from which we have selected several articles of interest. They contain no later intelligence from Europe than we were formerly in possession of. The other arrivals during the week furnish no news worth noticing.

There is a great deal of discussion in the Jamaica papers, relative to a breach of the privilege of the Honorable the House of Assembly of that island, alleged to have been committed by His Honor T. W. Jackson, Chief Justice of the Courts in Jamaica, in his refusing to be examined upon oath before a Committee of the House, touching his judicial conduct. His Honor was afterwards summoned to the Bar of the House, and having been asked why he had refused to give evidence before the Committee, he replied

"I refused to take the oath, Mr. Speaker, because your Committee were proceeding to inquire into my judicial conduct; upon which subject I consider it my duty not to impart any information either upon oath or otherwise: Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, it was impossible that I should have taken the oath without compromising my conscience as a man, and making a deliberate surrender of my independence as a Judge."

His Honor was then desired to withdraw from the Bar, and after some discussion among the Hon. the Members, he was called back, and being asked by Mr. Speaker if he intended to deny the privilege of the House to examine himself and all other persons on oath,

Mr. Chief Justice said,  
"Most unquestionably not, Mr. Speaker: Such an idea never crossed my imagination: In refusing to take the oath, I entreat the House to be assured I had no intention to invade their privileges: My simple object was to maintain my own."

Then Mr. Chief Justice was ordered to withdraw.

And, on a motion being made,  
It was resolved, *nem. con.* that the Chief Justice be discharged from any further attendance on the House, and he was thereupon called back to the Bar, and discharged accordingly.

The independent conduct of His Honor the Chief Justice, seems to have given pretty general satisfaction to the inhabitants of Jamaica, for we find in these papers that they had held numerous meetings, and presented several addresses to His Honor, expressive of their admiration of his integrity and firmness; and on Tuesday the 22d of December, a splendid dinner was given in Spanish Town, commemorative of the occasion, at which nearly 700 gentlemen were present, and among them were persons of the highest consideration in the island.

The Washington Papers mention, that the President has kindly interposed his good offices with the Spanish government for the liberation of Mr. W. D. Robinson, who was connected with Mina's expedition, and is now confined as a prisoner in Havannah. He was formerly a merchant in this island. If this statement is true, the fact indicates a more amicable state of things between the Spanish and American Governments, than the outward aspect of affairs has exhibited.

*Suicide.*—On Wednesday last, a soldier belonging to the battalion of Jagers, No. 11, put a period to his existence by discharging a loaded musket into his mouth. The unfortunate man lived about a quarter of an hour after having committed the horrid act.

Letters from London have reached this colony, so late as the 4th December, which mention that the people in England were all in mourning in consequence of the death of Her Majesty the Queen. These are all the particulars that have as yet been received here, of this melancholy event. Her Majesty was in the 70th year of her age.

**DEATHS.**—In Scharlo on the 17th instant, Mr. Johan Fredrik Neuman, aged 85—and at Port-au-Prince, on the 29th of August last, Mr. David Morton, a native of this island.

## JAMAICA.

Dec. 19.—We regret to state, that the London papers contain accounts of the death of Sir Samuel Romily.—The cause of this event is to be deplored. In a moment of insanity, occasioned, as it is believed, by the loss of his wife, he laid rash hands on himself and cut his throat, which terminated in his decease.

Dec. 22.—The *Sybelle* frigate, capt. Malcolm, from this port, has arrived at La Vera Cruz. Shortly after coming to, the *Sybelle* was ordered off, without being allowed to land her passengers, she then came to anchor near the island of Sacrificios, about four miles to the southward of Vera Cruz.

Dec. 25.—Accounts by the Antonio, state that the *Sybelle* frigate, capt. Malcolm, was lying at the Island of Sacrificios, near La Vera Cruz. Two Spanish men of war, were at anchor near her to prevent any communication with the shore, and a cordon of troops lined the beach for the like purpose.

Dec. 25.—On the 15th inst. off Cape Tiburon, the Danish schooner *Erasmus*, from St. Thomas's bound to St. Jago de Cuba, in ballast, was chased for nine hours and boarded by a felucca, carrying Dutch, Spanish, and Mexican colours, armed with an 18 pounder, and a crew, consisting of 4 whites and 26 coloured men. As soon as they came on board they drove all the *Erasmus's* people aft, and commenced plundering the vessel's provisions, compass, quadrant, spy glass, and the wearing apparel belonging to the captain and his passengers, and broke to pieces every thing they could not take away. The master of the marauder was recognized by one of the men of the Dane as having been an officer of the Mexican Congress, Commodore Aury, and went by the name of Mr John, when he boarded and plundered an American vessel about six months ago, in which he was a seaman.

A fine Spanish brig, with a valuable cargo, bound to Campeachy, was captured off Sesal, in the Gulf of Mexico, about six weeks ago, by a small schooner, commanded by one Vincent, supposed to the same person who plundered the French brig *Le Lys* about eighteen months ago. The privateer carried the brig off Trinidad de Cuba, and sent a Spaniard on shore, with samples of dry goods for sale, when he was apprehended and lodged in gaol. He stated that the brig was richly laden with French goods, and, being a fast-sailing American built vessel, had been manned and armed from the privateer; and that she was given to the captain and crew of the Spanish brig to proceed to Campeachy.

Private letters from Paris, say, "That general Boyer, President of the Republic of St. Domingo, has proposed to the French government to recognize the Independence of that Republic, in return for which, he would engage to pay a considerable annual tribute, and would consent to stipulations which would secure to France great commercial advantages." We can scarcely conceive any thing more unlikely—in as far as at least as regards the matter of tribute.—*London paper.*

Sir Gregor M'Gregor was to leave London in a short time for South-America. He had chartered ten vessels in different ports of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of transporting his adherents to their destination. Four of these vessels were to sail from the Thames about the 10th or 12th of last month. Some difficulty, it appears, was in the first instance experienced in procuring transports, but, on General M'Gregor advancing half the freight, the distrust on the part of the owners was removed.

*Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated November 27.*

"I have just understood that captain Beluche, in the general *Arisмени*, is off the harbour, to the great annoyance of the trade, Although there are two or three corvettes much larger than a 20 gun post-ship, and several *Consulada* brigs and brigantines, in the harbour; yet, the trade is completely annoyed and the flag insulted without any effort by the Spaniards to drive the marauders from their door."

*Extract of another letter, dated Nov. 28.*

"Since my last, a very fine brigantine of war called the *Amaranthe*, commanded by an officer of great skill and bravery, went out to attack the *Arisмени*. The *Amaranthe* stood towards the *Arisмени*, but kept at a respectable distance, the latter standing in for the former; when they were pretty close, the *Amaranthe* tacked in shore, her opponent following, keeping up a smart fire, nor did the Spaniard delay until within pistol shot of the shore, and of course out of the reach of the

*Arisмени's* shot. The *Amaranthe* pretended to manoeuvre for some time under the *Moro*, as if to draw the *Arisмени* into a snare, but finding it would not answer, she returned into port, having had two men killed and as many wounded."

## BASSETERRE, (ST. KITTS.)

Oct. 13.—On Thursday night last, a party of the convict gang [nine in number] which had been employed at Old Road, made their escape from confinement, and carried away a small sloop called the *Try-Again*, which was lying in the bay. A vessel was dispatched in pursuit of them, early the next morning; but nothing has been yet heard of the fugitives.

*Colonial Etiquette.*—The lady of a gentleman in a high judicial situation in Demerary, in consequence of asserting high claims to rank and precedence in the assemblies of George Town, has produced a sort of civil war among the ladies there. The lady's claims were backed by her husband, who appealed to the governor, stating the law of precedence in England. The governor, it seems, did not coincide with the Judge in his view of the case, and some unpleasant correspondence took place between them, which ended in a reference to Earl Bathurst. The important business is therefore to be decided by the *Secretary of State for the Colonial Department!*—General Elliot, when governor of Gibraltar, very happily settled a similar dispute among the ladies of the garrison under his command, by ordering that in all cases respecting precedence in the ball room, the ladies were to take rank according to their seniority. It is needless to add, that after this order, the top of the dance was readily yielded to the first candidate for the distinction.

## LONDON.

Nov. 9.—The *Musquito* sloop of war, captain Brine, arrived at Portsmouth in the afternoon of Saturday, with despatches from St. Helena, which island she left so lately as the 29th of September. All communication with this vessel having been interdicted for twenty-four hours, the only thing stated positively by the Portsmouth Editor with regard to the despatches which she brought, is that they were "of very great importance." Captain Brine, who left Portsmouth in a chaise and four for London, at half-past 3 o'clock on Saturday, arrived in town at an early hour yesterday morning. Earl Bathurst being at his seat near Putney, Captain Brine proceeded thither; and soon after 10 o'clock a meeting was held, at which Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth, and Melville were present. The council lasted four hours. Various rumours were afloat in consequence. The illness, death, and escape of Buonaparte were each successively believed. We can assure the public, however, that Buonaparte was still a prisoner, and in good health; and, although Sir Hudson Lowe's despatches were such as to call for the prompt attention of Ministers, we are disposed to think that they related more to matters of internal regulation at St. Helena, than to any objects of general importance to the empire.

*Prescription for Buonaparte's Liver Complaint.*—Unobserved exercise, especially at night! Unassisted escape to an American vessel. Unexpected landing in France. A procession to Paris. A levy of eight hundred thousand men for a march to Berlin and Vienna in behalf of the peace of Europe! After taking—these places, the patient will find himself considerably better. Let him next prohibit English ships from the ports of the Continent, and English manufactures from all the markets. His cure will then be complete, and his health may be sustained by daily doses composed of accounts of English distress and English Reform!

The embarkation of the English troops from Boulogne continues most successful; the arrangements made respecting it, do the greatest honour to the officers. Order and precision prevail in every quarter, and an astonishing activity, sometimes transports coming into the harbour, have immediately received their troops, and put to sea again the same tide.

The Royal Artillery is now embarked, and will sail this morning. The Cavalry Corps are to commence embarking to-morrow, so that it is generally believed the whole of the army will be off in the course of next week. No accident whatever has happened.

*Te koop by den Uitgever dezee,*  
PRYS COURANTEN, IN BLANKO.

ZIE VERVOLG.



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VERVOLG VAN  
DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT,  
Van den 23sten January, 1819.

Schepen in en uitgeklaard, zedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

- |                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 16. galjas Elizabeth, Blohm,      | Hamburg         |
| 18. golet Janetta, Bolwig,        | Jamaika         |
| — Monroe, Churchill,              | St. Thomas      |
| — Jane, Wagenaar,                 | Maracaybo       |
| — Deligence, Naar,                | ditto           |
| — Dorothea, Boudewyn,             | Rio-de la Hacha |
| — St. Theresa, Mansam,            | Coro            |
| 19. bark Conception, Moreno,      | ditto           |
| 20. golet Laet ons Leven, Muller, | Cuba            |
| — Star, Rusman,                   | Porto Rico      |

UITGERKLAARD—JANUARY.

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 15. golet Industrie, Hysing, | St. Thomas     |
| 19. — Nereus, Ponso,         | ditto          |
| bark Fortuin, Hansen,        | Spaansche kust |
| schip Arethusa, Haly,        | Jamaika        |
| 21. golet Matchless, —,      | zee            |
| — Maria, Yriarte,            | Puerto Cabello |
| — Deligence, Naar,           | Maracaybo      |

Des 's middags van 11. Maandag den 18den dezer werd er een Koninklyke salut gevraagd overenweder door de Compagnie Artillerie en door Zyner Majesteits fregat Euridice, ter eere van den geboortendag van Hare Koninklyke Hoogheid Anna Paulowna Kroon Princes der Nederlanden.

Zyner Majesteit's brik de Zwaluw, kapt. luit Bolken kwam hier van een kruistogt Maandag 11. aan en zeilde Woensdag weder naar Puerto Cabello en La Guayra hebbende twee vaartuigen onder convooy.

Zederd onzen laatsten hebben wy Jamaica papieren tot den 28sten December ontvangen, uit welke wy verscheidene artikelen van belang getrokken hebben. Zy behelzen geen later nieuws uit Europa, dan wy bevorens in bezit hadden. De andere arrivementen gedurende deze week leverden geen merkwaardig nieuws op.

Men vind in de Jamaica papieren een aantal discussiën betrekkelijk eene inbreuk op het privilegie van het Edele Huis der Vergadering in dat Eiland, die aangevoerd wordt begaan te zyn door zyne Edelheid J. W. Jackson opper regter van het Hof in Jamaica, wegens zyne weigering van op een eed geëxamineerd te worden voor een committé van het Huis betrekkelijk zyn regterlyk gedrag; zyne Edelheid werd naderhand voor de Balie van het Huis gedaagd en gevraagd zynde, waarom hy geweigerd had getuigenis der waarheid voor het committé te geven, antwoorde hy,

"Ik weiger den eed afteleggen Heer Spreker! uithoofde uw Committee *proceedert* tot het onderzoek van myn regterlyk gedrag; op welk onderwerp, ik het mynen pligt rekenen geene informatie mede te deelen noch by eede noch anderzins: onder de omstandigheden Heer Spreker! was het onmogelyk dat ik den eed zoude afgelegd hebben, zonder myn geweten als mensch te compromitteren en eene overlegde overgave te doen myner onafhankelykheid als regter."

Zyne edelheid werd toen verzocht zich van de Balie te verwyderen, en na eenige discussiën onder de Leden, werd hy terng geroepen, en door den Heer Spreker gevraagd zynde, of hy voornam het voorrecht van het Huis te ontkennen, van hemzelven en alle andere perzonen op eede te examineeren.

Zeide de Heer Opper Regter,  
"Geheel buiten tegenspraak niet, Heer Spreker, doch zulk een denkbeeld rees nooit in myne gedachten: By het weigeren van den eed afteleggen, verzoeke ik het Huis verzekerd te zyn, dat ik geen oogmerk heb, om inbreuk op deszelfs voorregten te maken: Myn eenvoudige voornemen is myn eigene voorregten te bewaren."

Vervolgens werd den Heer Opper Regter bevolen zich te verwyderen.

En op eene gedane beweging.  
Werd besloten *nem con. (niemand er tegen hebbende)* dat de Opper Regter ontlagen was van verdere bywoning van het Huis, ingevolge van dien werd hy voor de balie terug geroepen, en alzo ontlagen.

Het onafhankelyk gedrag van Zyne Edelheid den Opper Regter scheen vry algemeene voldoening aan de inwoners van Jamaica gegeven te hebben, daar wy in deze papieren vinden, dat zy talryke byeekommen hebben gehad en verscheidene adressen gepresenteerd aan zyne Edelheid, hunne verwondering wegens zyne braafheid te kennen gevende, en op Dingsdag den 22sten December, werd een prachtig diné gegeven in Spanish Town, ter viering van de gelegenheid, op het welke byna 700 Heeren tegenwoordig waren, en onder dezen perzonen van den hoogsten rang in het Eiland,

Brieven uit Londen hebben deze Colonie bereikt, tot van den 4den December 11., welke vermelden dat het Engelse volk allen in den rouw waren, uit hoofde van het overlyden van Hare Majesteit de Koningin. Dit is alles wat wy tot hier toe byzonders wegens deze treurige gebeurtenis hebben ontvangen. Hare Majesteit was in het 70ste jaar hares ouderdoms.

De Washington Papieren behelzen dat de President vriendelyk zyne goede hulp heeft verleend, in tusschenkomst met het Spaansche gouvernement, voor de vryheid van den Heer Robinson, die verbonden was met de expeditie van Mina en nu als gevangene te Havana in hechtenis is. Hy was voorheen een koopman te Baltimore. Zoo dit bericht waar is, duid de daadzaak een meer vriendschappelyke staat van zaken aan, tusschen de Spaansche en Amerikaansche gouvernementen, dan het uitwendig voorkomen der zaken wel aan de hand geeft.

*Zelfsmoord.*—Woensdag 11. maakte een soldaat behoorende tot het Battallion Jagers No. 11. een einde aan zyn leven, door een geladen geweer in zyn mond afteschieten. De ongelukkige leefde nog ongeveer een kwartier uurs na deze verschrikkelyke daad bedreven te hebben.

OVERLEDEN.—Op Scharlood den 17den dezer, de Heer Johan Frederik Neuman, oud 85 jaren—en, te Port-au Prince den 29sten Augustus 11., de Heer David Morton, een inboorling van dit eiland.

*Coloniale Etiquette.*—De echtgenoot van een heer in eenen hoogen regterlyken post te Demerary, heeft ingevolge van zich hooge aanspraken op rang en voorrang (*precedence*) in de assambliën van George Town aantematigen, eene soort van burger oorlog onder de dames aldaar te weeg gebragt. De eischen der dame werden door haren echtgenoot ondersteund, die zich by den gouverneur vervoegde, aandringende op de wet van voorrang in Engeland. De gouverneur, schynt niet van een gevoelen geweest te zyn met den regter in betrekking van het geval; er had dan eenige onaangename briefwisselingen tusschen hen plaats welke eindigden in eene overlating van het geschil aan Graaf Bathurst. Deze belangrijke zaak zal hierna beslist worden door den *Staats Secretaris voor het Coloniale Departement!* De generaal Elliot toen hy gouverneur van Gibraltar was, schikte zeer gelukkig eene diergelyke twist tusschen de dames van het garnizoen onder zyn bevelen door te gebieden, dat in alle gevallen betrekkelijk voorrang in de balkamers, de dames rang moesten nemen naar gelang harer ouderdom (*senioriteit*). Het is nodeloos te zeggen, dat na dit bevel, de eerste of voor aandans gaarne aan de eerste Candidate onderscheidendheidshalve werd afgestaan.

LONDEN.

9den Nov.—De Musquito corvet, kapt. Brine kwam te Portsmouth Zaturdags avonds aan, met depeches van St Helena, welk eiland dezelve eerst den 29sten Septembet verliet. Alle gemeenschap met dit vaartuig afgesneden geweest zynde voor vier en twintig uren, is het eenige hetwelk stellig door den uitgever te Portsmouth wegens den inhoud der depeches gezegd wordt "dat dezelve van groot belang zyn." Kapt. Brine die van Portsmouth in een chais met vier paarden ten half vier op Zaturdag naar Londen reed, kwam gisteren morgen vroeg in de stad. Graaf Bathurst op zyn verblyf by Putney zynde, reisde kapt. Brine daar naar toe; en even na 10 uren werd er eene zamenkomst gehouden, by welke de Lords Liverpool, Sidmouth en Malville tegenwoordig waren. De byeekomst duurde vier uren. Verscheiden geruchten zyn dien ten gevolge in omloop. De ziekte, de dood, en ontsnapping van Bonaparte werden het een achter het andere geloofd. Wy kunnen echter het publiek verzekeren, dat Bonaparte nog een gevangene en in goede gezondheid is, en ofschoon de depeches van Sir Hudson Lowe van zoodanigen aard zyn, dat zy den spoedige aandacht der ministers tot zich getrokken hebben, zyn wy geneigd te denken dat zy meer de wyze van inwendige regeling, te St. Helena, dan eenig ander voorwerp van algemeen belang voor het ryk behelzen.

*Voorschrift voor Bonaparte's lever kwaal.* Onopgemerkte oefening byzonder des nachts! Onverzeide ontsnapping in een Amerikaansch vaartuig. Onverwachte landing in Frankryk. Eene optogt naar Parys Eene ligting van acht honderd duizend man om naar Berlyn en Weenen te marcheeren, ten behoeve van de vrede van Europa! Na deze plaatzen ingenomen te hebben zal de patient zich merkelyk

beter bevinden. Laat hem vervolgens de Engelse schepen uit de havens van het Vasteland en Engelse manufacturen van alle markten weeren. Zyne kuur is dan compleet, en zyne gezondheid kan versterkt worden door dagelyksche doses, zamengesteld uit berigten van Engelsen onspoed, en Engelse Reforme!

Byzondere brieven van Parys beheizen "Dat Gen. Boyer, President der Republiek van St. Domingo, aan het Fransche Gouvernement heeft voorgesteld, om de onafhankelykheid van die Republiek te erkennen, in vergelding waarvan hy zich wilde verbinden eene aanmerkelyk jaarlyksche schatting te betalen, en toestemmen in bedingen welke aan Frankryk groote commercieele voordeelen zonde verzekeren." Wy kunnen nauwelyks iets meer onwaarschynelyks begrypen—zoo ver tenminsten als het de schatting betreft.

*Afrika.*—Eene andere poging om het einde van den Niger te ontdekken is ondernomen. Kapt. Gray van het koninklyke Afrikaansche Corps, is belast met de onderneming voor welke hy gezegd wordt, in alle opzichte geschikt te zyn: Hy is zeven jaar in Afrika geweest, en wel bekend met de taal der Jolefs. De weg zal die van de Gambia Rivier, zyn welke hy reeds is ingeslagen.

In een morgen Dagblad wordt gezegd, dat ingeval van een spoedig overlyden der koningin, het voornemen des Gouvernements is, dat het Parliament uitgesteld tot den 12den November, verder zou uitgesteld worden tot den 24sten November, om als dan de zaken ten spoedigsten afte doen, en men verneemt, dat de ministers besloten hebben aan het Parliament een grootelyks verminderd etablissement te Windsor voor den koning voortstellen. Alle die glansryke eerbewyzyngen van het koningschap, welke onder de zware bezoeking der Voorzienigheid eer eene bespotting zyn, dan een teken van eerbied, zullen worden afgeschaff. Alle aandacht voor zynere majesteits ligchaams gezondheid, en alles wat medelyden kan toebrengen zal worden aangewend, en de zorg voor den koninklyke perzoon zal worden opgedragen aan den Hertog van York die eene jaarlyksche toelage voor dien dienst zal erlangen.

Te koop by den Uitgever dezer Courant,  
DE CURACAOSCHE BLAD

ALMANAK,

Over het jaar 1819. Behelsende de op en ondergang der Zon, de gedaante veranderingen van de Maan, de Eklipsen, de Feest Dagen der Christenen, de Joodsche Jaartelling en derzelve Feest Dagen, de Voorname Civile Ambtenaren, de Officieren van het Garnizoen, de Koninklyke Familie, de Vorsten van Europa, &c.  
Prys Een Stuk van Achtten.

Curacao, 15den January, 1819.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE Verificatie der bewyzen van Valsche Johannis in den beginnen der stempelinge eene toevallige verdragingen ondergaan hebbende, zo word de termijn van Verificatie by Advertissement van 14den December 1818 tot 15den January 1819 bepaald; by deere verlengd tot en met 25sten January 1816.

NUBOER.

Den 15den January 1819.

DE ondergeteekenden maken mits deze aan het algemeen bekend, dat de tot nu toe gedane affairen onder de Firma van C. W. Jutting & Co. op denzelyen voet zullen blyven voortduren en acht en het ter gelyker tyd hunnen plicht een ieder welk aan gemelde Firma mogte verschuldigt zyn, op het ernstigste tot betaling aan te manen, als willende zoo veel maar immer in hun vermogen is, vermyden, geregteleyke maatregelen te bezigen.

C. W. JUTTING. & Co.

Den 8sten January 1819.

DEN ondergeteekende adverteert, dat met zyn onderhebbende schip De Lieve Moes alhier aangebragt is, Twee Vatjes gemerkt I Regaal, welke tot nog toe niet gereclameerd is, verzoekt zo daar eenig eigenaar voor is, om zig binnen de tyd van veertien dagen by den ondergeteekende te vooreggen, anders zal hy verplicht wezen om op publiek veiligen voor rekening die het mogt aangaan te verkoopen.

J. C. JANDROEP.

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**ALMA**  
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1888

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